

ATHERTON URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Sanitary Inspector

for

1947.

Public Health Officers



Medical Officer of Health

Ellis Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors

Frank Markland, M.S.I.A.

Cert. R.S.I. for Meat Inspection.

Donald E. Parrington, M.R.S.I.

Cert. R.S.I. for Meat Inspection.

Clerical Assistant

Miss E. Gregory.

Public Health Committee



Chairman

Councillor J. Massey.

Councillors

H. ANDERSON	S. LANCASTER.
W. BRETT	S. LOVELESS.
Mrs. K. FLETCHER.	W. W. MASSEY.
C. FLETCHER.	F. POULTON.
O. HATTON.	C. ROWLAND.
H. E. HEYES.	R. SHAW.
P. HUGHES.	J. WALSH.

Urban District Council of Atherton.

Public Health Department.

OCTOBER, 1948.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Statistics of the Area.

Area—2,265 acres.

Population—Census, 1931...19,989.

Estimated population in the middle of 1947—20,250.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)—4,701.

Number of inhabited houses 1947—5,974.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1947)—£101,825.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£393.

Atherton is mainly an industrial area—the main sources of employment are found in—Cotton Spinning, Coal Mining, Nut and Bolt Works, Engineering, Manufacturing Chemists and Transport.

Vital Statistics.

					Total		M.		F.	
Live Births	{	Legitimate	...	...	388	...	206	...	182
		Illegitimate	...	...	12	...	6	...	6
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
					Total	...	400		212	188
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population mid 1947							...	...	19.7
					Total		M.		F.	
Still-births	...	...	...	...	20	...	12	...	8
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births							...	...	47.0
					Total		M.		F.	
Deaths	...	...	...	...	270	...	165	...	105
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population							...	...	13.3

Mortality from puerperal causes—

							Death Rate 1000 (live and still) Births
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total maternal mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2</u>
Death-rate per 1,000 (live and still) births—							
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·38
Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·38
Total maternal mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>4·76</u>

DEATH-RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All infants per 1,000 live births...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	83
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	45
„ Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ (Non-Pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	1

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

The Isolation Hospital at Astley is available for the treatment of Infectious Diseases, including Small-pox. This hospital serves for eight constituent authorities and the governing body is the Leigh Joint Hospital Board.

General Medical and Surgical.

The Hospitals in Manchester, Salford, Bolton and Leigh are available for cases from this area.

Maternity Cases.

These are admitted to Hospitals and Maternity Homes situated in Leigh, Bolton and Manchester.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis patients are treated at the Dispensaries and Sanatoria of the Lancashire County Council.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Cases of this type are admitted to the Astley Sanatorium or the Hospitals of the Lancashire County Council.

Chronic Sick, Mental and Orthopædic.

The various hospitals of the Lancashire County Council are available for the treatment of these cases

Venereal Diseases.

Bolton, Wigan and Manchester Clinics are available for this area.

Other Hospitals.

The Manchester, Salford, Bolton and Leigh Hospitals are available for children, also for eye, ear, nose, throat and skin cases.

There is also the Public Assistance Institution with a separate Infirmary within the District.

Average use has been made of the various hospitals, and there is no evidence of inadequacy

Ambulance Facilities.

(a). For Infectious Diseases :—Cases removed by motor ambulance owned by the Leigh Joint Hospital Board

(b). For Non-infections and accident cases —Removed by motor ambulances owned by Atherton U.D.C.

(c). For Maternity cases :—Removed by motor ambulances owned by the Atherton U.D.C.

The total mileage covered by the two ambulances during the year was 24,811.

The ambulances carried the following cases :—

471 to Manchester.
621 to Bolton.
1,490 to Leigh.
52 to Wigan.
35 Miscellaneous.

Of this total 1,926 were sitting cases.

743 were stretcher cases.

Laboratory Facilities.

During the year full service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

This work is done by arrangement with the District Nursing Association. The duties are confined to non-infectious diseases. Midwifery is not undertaken. The Council contributes a sum of £50 per annum to the Association.

3—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The town's water is derived in bulk from the Manchester and Bolton main supplies. Each house is connected to the mains and has its own internal supply of water of good quality which is maintained at constant pressure.

The water is bacteriologically examined and analysed at Manchester and Bolton at regular intervals, 67 samples being so examined during the year under review.

There is a slight tendency to plumbo solvent action, for which it is treated by the supplying authorities before delivery to our mains. The tin lining of all lead service piping is insisted upon.

Streams.

Streams within the district are examined periodically to prevent pollution. There are no dye or artificial silk works in Atherton.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage and sewerage is of the type known as the Combined System. Extensions to include housing estates were made during the year. Sewage is dealt with by the Leigh Sewerage Board.

Sanitary Accommodation.

At the end of 1947, the approximate numbers and types of closet accommodation were as follows, viz. :—

Number of Privy middens ..	...	...	...	...	4
Number of closets attached to these middens...	...	...	...	...	5

Number of pail closets	...	...	...	...	20
Number of trough closets	...	...	...	...	28 (at schools)
Number of waste water closets	...	...	...	...	1,117
Number of fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	5,935
Number of dry ashpits	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of movable ashbins	...	...	...	...	5,980
Number of houses on water carriage system	...	...	...	...	5,948

Conversions during 1947—

Number of waste water closets to fresh water closets ... 8

The Council's scheme for the conversion of waste water closets was suspended by the Ministry of Health on the outbreak of war in 1939. Permission to resume the scheme has been sought but has been refused by the Ministry on the grounds that other building works must have priority.

Disinfestation.

9 houses were found to be infested with *Cimex lectularius* and these were successfully treated with a 5% solution of D.D.T.

Removal of woodwork and scorching by means of blow lamps of door and window casings, picture rails, etc., prior to the use of the spray is often resorted to in instances of heavy infestation and the results have been quite satisfactory.

Prospective tenants have their furniture examined before being allowed to occupy Council houses. If necessary, infested articles are suitably treated to ensure that vermin are not transferred to the new house.

Scavenging.

Scavenging and removal of house refuse is carried out in a satisfactory manner by the Council. All premises are visited weekly for removal of house refuse, with the exception of four farms, where privies are emptied monthly.

Street sweeping is done by means of manual labour, whilst the house refuse is removed by means of four motor wagons.

The refuse is disposed of at Millers Lane Tip, and the Ministry of Health regulations are carried out with respect to covering with soil, etc.

Factories and Workplaces.

These premises are inspected periodically, and the general condition is fairly satisfactory. Particulars are contained in Table V.

Swimming Baths.

The public swimming baths are owned by the Council, who have installed a modern filtration and chlorination plant.

Samples of water taken from the plunge bath after a period of considerable usage, have on examination by the Public Health Laboratory, proved to be quite satisfactory.

All the water used for bathing purposes is drawn from the town's supply.

Schools.

The schools in the town are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition in respect to general structure.

The yard surfaces of some of the schools are unpaved, with the result that they are dusty or muddy, according to the weather conditions

In three instances the lavatory accommodation consists of trough closets, which are in urgent need of modernisation.

The attention of the school managers has repeatedly been directed to these matters, but thus far nothing has been done to improve them.

Offensive Trades.

There are no premises of this nature in the town.

Houses let in Lodgings.

Three houses are registered for this purpose, and generally, are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Rag Flock Acts.

There are no premises in Atherton where rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

4. (a)—HOUSING—STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—								Traditional Permanent Houses
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1. <i>Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :</i>								
(1). (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1044
(2). (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consoli- dated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3). Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(4). Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice :—</i>								
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of in- formal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>								
A—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :								
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—								
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :								
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—								
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

C—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	Nil

E—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding

(a). (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	...	} No figures available.
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	... ..
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein...	... ..
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	} available.
(c). (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..

4. (b). HOUSING CONDITIONS

General Conditions.

As is usual with most industrial towns, there is in this district a large proportion of cottage property built in rows. The average age of this type is from 70 to 80 years, and their condition is moderately well maintained. Other property, also in rows, of a better type were built about 40 or 50 years ago. A fair number of these are owner occupied and generally maintained in good condition.

Practically all houses erected since 1920 are of the semi-detached type.

There are no back to back houses in the district.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

In common with most towns, the shortage of houses is acute. At the end of the year there were over 1,000 applications for Council houses, of which number approximately 900 were from Atherton residents, the remainder being from persons working in the town but resident in other districts.

Unfortunately, no actual figures are available as to the amount or degree of overcrowding in existence. Although a house may not be overcrowded by reason of the number of persons in occupation, it is a matter of great concern that young married couples should be compelled to live with "in-laws" or to "go into lodgings."

The evils of two or more families occupying the same house are too well known to need repeating, and every endeavour is being made to provide more houses.

The Council have already a scheme in operation to build 166 houses of the traditional type and are contemplating a further 226, plus 21 of the permanent pre-fabricated type.

Fitness of Houses.

The general condition of housing in the town is fair, although the high cost of material and labour is combating the execution of other than essential repairs. As soon as circumstances permit, demolition of unfit houses will be resumed, but for the present, houses that under normal conditions would have been condemned as unfit by reason of disrepair or other cause, must continue to remain occupied.

5—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a). Milk Supply.

All farms and dairies within the District are inspected periodically. The farm buildings were found to be fairly satisfactory.

There are 18 farms in the area with an approximate total of 260 cows. There are also 49 milk shops which are registered for the sale of bottled milk only. One retail distributor was licensed for the sale of 'Pasteurised' milk and 1 distributor licensed for the sale of 'Accredited' milk.

(b). Bakehouses.

22 Bakehouses are registered in the District, and are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

(c). Food Adulteration.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered by the County Council.

6—CONTROL AND PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A very mild type of Scarlet Fever has been wide spread over the area throughout the year—79 cases being notified.

One case of mild Diphtheria was notified, this was in a non-immunised youth.

Two cases of Poliomyelitis and one of Polio Encephalitis were notified. No satisfactory explanation of the source or method of spread was discovered.

31 houses were disinfected after infectious diseases, Formalin being used for the purpose. Terminal disinfection following Scarlet Fever has been discontinued.

Special sessions for Diphtheria Immunisation were held at Clinics, Day Schools and the Day Nursery.

The number of children immunised during the year were :—

1—Pre-school children	....	....	219
2—School children	....	....	132
3—Reinforcing doses	....	....	153

The immunisation state of children at the end of the year was :—

Under 5 years of age	....	....	43·7%
Over 5 and under 15 years	....	....	83·8%
Total under 15 years of age	....	....	69·3%

18 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 6 of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. There is no evidence of excessive incidence of the disease in any particular occupation, and it was unnecessary to employ the provisions of the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was necessary under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the prevention of blindness.

Three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

Chief Sanitary Requirements.

The chief recommendations for improvement of the District are briefly :—

- (a). Provision of more houses.
- (b). Provision of more adequate public conveniences.
- (c). Execution of private street works.
- (d). Conversion of waste-water closets.

Yours faithfully,

E. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report of the work done in the Public Health Department during the year 1947, together with particulars as to nuisances and defects found and abated.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Houses (including re-visits)	....	....	....	....	....	938
Newly infected houses	....	....	....	....	....	88
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	111
Factories and Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	313
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	278
Food preparing places	....	....	....	....	....	448
Shops	....	....	....	....	....	439
Dairies, Cowsheds, etc	....	....	....	....	....	294
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	875
Total						3784

and in connection with these inspections the following nuisances and defects were found and remedied, viz. :—

	Found	Abated
House roofs in need of repair	76	71
Defective W.C.'s	72	68
Choked or defective drains	49	49
Defective plaster of walls, etc.	107	102
Insanitary condition of yards	11	11
House walls damp	56	49
Defective eaves gutters	63	59
Defective window frames, sash cords, etc.	27	26
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	17	17
Miscellaneous (floors, stairs, burst pipes, etc)	156	153
	633	605

Arising from these nuisances and defects the following notices were served, viz. :—

Informal	....	....	368
Statutory	....	....	31

Proceedings to enforce a Statutory Notice was instituted in one instance only, the result being a fine of 1/- and costs.

HOUSING INSPECTION.

The inspection and recording of houses under the Housing Regulations has been suspended since the commencement of hostilities in 1939, and in one instance only was action taken in respect of demolition order procedure.

Until the housing situation becomes less acute, it is futile to compile records of overcrowding, unfit houses, etc. As more houses are built, either by the local authority or by private enterprise, every opportunity will be taken to abolish the unfit and worn out houses. The present rate of building is not sufficient to maintain the annual increase of housing attained before 1939. When the cessation of building for a period exceeding seven years is taken into consideration, it is obvious that the erection of more dwelling houses should be allowed to proceed without delay.

There is a shortage of approximately 1,000 houses that accumulated during and since the World War, against which figure a total of 86 completed houses represent the progress made to meet the shortage.

There appears to be an increasing amount of dampness showing in the houses, the cause of which is not quite clear. It is possible that the smaller allowance of fuel prevents the normal drying effect on the walls of the houses affected, which generally are of the older type and are not provided with effective damp proof coursing. A contributory cause is that the sub-soil of the town is clay, and does not permit sub-soil drainage. The remedy is to provide effective damp proof courses in the walls and to replace the flagged floors with concrete, but it is doubtful whether the costs of these works are justified when we consider that the property is nearing the end of its useful life.

Difficulties have arisen in respect to the execution of repairs to houses of the working class type which generally are controlled by the operation of the Rents Restriction Acts. Many owners are now placed in such a position that however willing they may be to carry out repairs, they are totally unable to do so by reason of lack of money. It is quite illogical to expect rents stabilised in 1920 to pay for repairs and renewals at 1947 rates, particularly when some of the houses require the remedy of an accumulation of repairs, the cost of which would be greater than the house is worth.

Minor repairs are often ignored, and some properties are gradually assuming a neglected appearance by lack of external painting, defective rainwater pipes and eaves gullies, perished woodwork of doors and windows and general disrepair.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

47 smoke observations were taken during the year, but considerable difficulties were encountered due to inferior and unsuitable fuels, inexperienced stokers, "forcing" of plant, lack of replacements for worn out parts, etc., etc.

There are 16 chimneys used in connection with steam raising plants, and approximately 66 chimneys belonging to the nut and bolt and other engineering trades. The latter chimneys are of a rather squat type and seldom exceed a height of 25 feet, with the result that the nuisance arising from smoke and grit is localised to an area in proximity of the works.

Close co-operation is maintained with industrial firms in efforts to combat the smoke nuisance but it would appear that only slight improvements can be made until normal pre-war conditions again prevail.

The time allowed for the emission of black smoke is limited to 2½ minutes in any half hour.

PLACES UNDER INSPECTION.

The following is a brief list of works, etc., under inspection.

Factories	....	....	....	87
Ice Cream Premises	....	....	....	25
Workplaces	....	....	....	75
Bakehouses	....	....	....	22
Food hawking premises	....	....	....	5
Cowsheds	....	....	....	18
Milkshops (bottled milk only)	....	....	....	49
Food preparing premises....	....	....	....	45
Fried fish shops	....	....	....	21

FOOD INSPECTION.

Premises used for the preparation, storage or sale of foodstuffs are inspected frequently, and are generally found to be maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition. Three bakehouses have been completely modernised, and the improvements incorporated enable a higher standard to be sought when dealing with the smaller bakehouses.

Premises registered for the manufacture and for sale of ice cream have been regularly visited and considerable improvements in the premises and the finished product have been effected.

Food hawkers and their premises are registered and are visited periodically. Generally these are quite satisfactory.

The slaughter-houses in the district are out of use due to the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940, the slaughtering being carried out at centralised premises in Leigh.

MILK SUPPLY.

Routine inspection of Farms, Dairies and Milkshops was carried out during 1947.

The farms were kept in a fairly satisfactory condition, and the animals generally well groomed and cleaned.

The dairy cattle are now examined by the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Three farmers in Atherton hold licences for the production and distribution of "Accredited" Milk.

A few of the older farms still require improvements as regards window space, floors, etc., and it is hoped that these conditions will be remedied in the near future.

All the farms are connected to the town's water supply.

14 samples of milk were submitted for the presence of tubercle bacilli, all of which were found to be negative.

16 other samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and these were found satisfactory.

SHOPS ACT

439 inspections of shops were made during the year, and the following works were carried out on preliminary notices being given :—

Repairs to W.C's.	....	....	....	....	9
Additional W.C's.	....	....	....	....	2
Improvements to ventilation	....	....	....	....	7
Improvements as to temperature	....	....	....	....	3
Improvements as to washing facilities	....	....	....	....	10

In one case only was it necessary to take formal action.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

During the year, approximately 8,250 tons of house refuse was collected and removed by the use of four motor wagons. Disposal of the refuse was carried out by means of controlled tipping at the the Millers Lane Tip.

Salvage of paper, metals, kitchen waste, etc., was maintained throughout the period, and the income from this source totalled £1,013 15s. 0d.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

I am pleased to report that there appears to be a definite reduction in the number of houses infested with vermin. This improvement is probably due to two main factors, the first being the advent of D.D.T. and Gammexane, the second that householders are becoming more conscious of the injurious effects of the bed bug and cockroach.

Nine houses (5 Council and 4 private) were disinfested during the year by mean of 5% D.D.T. solution sprayed on walls, woodwork, etc. The spray is often implemented by removal of door and window casings, etc., and scorching with a blow-lamp all exposed affected surfaces, and consequently following up with the D.D.T. spray. This treatment has been found to give very satisfactory results.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The destruction of rats and mice was continued throughout the year at premises within the district.

All the sewers were treated twice, and the usual method of three days pre-baiting followed by poison bait was adopted. On each treatment this work necessitated the baiting of approximately 360 manholes in all parts of the district. Although the relative number of pre-bait "takes" was low (73, of which 3 instances only were complete "takes" recorded) poison baits were placed in the majority of the manholes.

Sausage rusk formed the pre-bait, to which Zinc Phosphide was added for the poisoning.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the many kindnesses shewn to me during the year, and to the Staff who have given me every assistance in compiling this report.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

F MARKLAND,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Causes of Death during the year 1947

Registrar General's Return.

CAUSE OF DEATH								MALES	FEMALES
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Infective Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	16	...
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Intra Cran. Vasc. Lesions	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	...
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	22	...
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Peptic Ulcer, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...
Puerperal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...
Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	25	...
ALL CAUSES								165	105
Deaths of Infants under one year								14	6
								13	6
								1	...
Still Births								12	8
								11	8
								1	...
Live Births								212	188
								206	182
								6	6

POPULATION—Middle of 1947 (Estimate)—20,250

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		TOTAL.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
Live Births		Legitimate...	...	388	206	182	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population...
Total		Illegitimate	...	12	6	6	19.7
		...	...	400	212	188	
Still Births	...	...	...	20	12	8	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and stillbirths) Births ... 47
Deaths ...	...	...	...	270	165	105	(Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13.3
Deaths from Puerperal causes—		Deaths.		Death Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births			
Puerperal sepsis		...	...	1	2.38	2.38	
Other puerperal causes		...	...	1	2.38	2.38	
Total		...	...	2	4.76	4.76	
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—							
All infants per 1,000 live births		...	...	50	48	48	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		...	...	48	48	48	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		...	...	53	45	45	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		...	...	...	...	...
Measles (all ages)		...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough (all ages)		...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		...	...	...	...	...
		PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION					
		Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer.	Maternal Mortality Rate.	Rate of Deaths under One year per 1,000 live Births
Mean of 5 years, 1942-1946		17.1	11.4	0.18	1.66	1.77	1.68
1946		17.6	10.9	0.09	1.83	2.80	3.3
1947		19.7	13.3	0.24	2.22	5.00	5.0
Increase or Decrease in 1947 on—		...	...	...	...	...	...
Five Years' Average 1942-46		+2.6	+1.9	+0.06	+0.56	+3.23	—2
Previous Year		+2.1	+2.4	+0.15	+0.39	+2.20	+1.7
Population...		20,250					

TABLE III—Birth Rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1947.

Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns

				England and Wales.	126 U.B's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop. 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Admin. County			
				Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.						
Births										
Live Births	...	...	...	20·5*	...	23·3	...	22·2	...	22·7
Still Births	...	...	...	0·50*	...	0·62	...	0·54	...	0·49
Deaths										
All Causes...	...	...	...	12·0*	...	13·0	...	11·9	...	12·8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·03	...	0·02	...	0·02
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01	...	0·01	...	0·01
Influenza	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·09	...	0·08	...	0·08
Smallpox	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·00
Measles	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·02	...	0·02	...	0·02
Notifications										
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01	...	0·00	...	0·01
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01	...	0·01	...	0·01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·06	...	0·05	...	0·05
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1·37	...	1·54	...	1·37	...	1·31
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2·22	...	2·41	...	2·02	...	2·80
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·15	...	0·14	...	0·14
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·21	...	0·18	...	0·22
Smallpox	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	0·01	...	0·00
Measles	...	...	...	9·41	...	9·13	...	9·58	...	5·29
Pneumonia...	...	...	...	0·79	...	0·89	...	0·68	...	0·64

* Rates per 1,000 total population.

				Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths									
All causes under 1 year of age...	41★	...	47	...	36	...	37		
Enteritis and Diarrhœa									
under 2 years of age...	5·8	...	8·0	...	3·7	...	4·8		
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births :—									
Notifications									
Puerperal fever	}	...	7·16	...	8·99	...	6·27	...	{ 1·21
Puerperal pyrexia										{ 6·94†

Maternal Mortality in ENGLAND AND WALES.

				Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44
140 Abortion with sepsis...	...	...	...	0·10	9
141 Abortion without sepsis	...	...	...	0·06	5
147 Puerperal infections	...	...	...	0·16	...
142-146 148-150 Other maternal causes	...	...	...	0·85	...

★ Per 1,000 related births.

† including Puerperal fever.

TABLE IV.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year, 1947.

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.													Total Deaths.	Cases removed to Hospital.	
	Total Cases at all ages.	YEARS.														
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over			
Smallpox	
Scarlet Fever	79	1	2	5	3	5	3	17	6	2	2	3	...	18		
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	23	1	1	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	8	11		
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
Measles excluding German Measles	77	5	22	17	10	9	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	27	2	2	2	9	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	225	12	27	27	23	21	50	25	8	8	6	9	9	59		

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Males	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...
Females	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Males	6	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

TABLE V.

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

PREMISES.	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted			
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	35	...	152	...	21	...	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	73	...	159	...	8	...	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	1	...	2	...	—	...	—
Total ...	109		313		29		Nil

2—Defects found in Factories and Workshops.

Nuisances under the Public Health and Factory Acts—

	Found	Abated
Want of Cleanliness	13	12
Want of Ventilation	1	1
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1
Overcrowding... ..	2	2
Sanitary Accommodation		
Insufficient	2	1
Unsuitable or defective... ..	10	10
Total ...	<u>29</u>	<u>27</u>

TABLE VI.

Causes of Death during the year 1947
Distribution in Wards (Compiled Locally)

CAUSE.	North	East	South	West	Central	Sex		Total	Total Deaths in Hospitals (Inward Trans)	
						Males	Females		M.	F.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	4	...	...	2	...	6	...	6	4	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	2	5	2	3	3	9	6	15	3	1
Influenza ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	9	3	1	8	5	20	6	26	3	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Heart Diseases ...	16	12	4	20	11	34	29	63	12	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	7	6	2	9	3	16	11	27	9	4
Arterio Sclerosis ...	1	...	...	1	2	4	...	4	...	...
Cancer ...	7	8	4	16	8	27	16	43	13	4
Prem. Births and Cong. Debility	3	...	2	...	1	5	1	6	2	1
Pregnancy Other Acc. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Nephritis ...	2	...	2	3	2	7	2	9	3	...
Appendicitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Diabetes ...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
Diseases of Brain and Nerve	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1
Violence (excluding suicides)	5	2	...	...	2	7	2	9	6	1
Snicides ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	9	5	...	3	2	10	9	19	3	6
Senile Decay ...	10	5	2	3	12	13	19	32	4	6
TOTALS ...	80	47	22	69	52	165	105	270	67	29

TABLE VII.

Causes of Death during 1947 according to age groups.

CAUSE	Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	Over 80	Totals
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	15
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Influenza ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	7	6	26
Bronchitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	9	15	6	1
Other respiratory disease	2	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	1	1	4	4	6	3	4	63
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	1	1	1	1	27
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4
Arterio Sclerosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	4	5	9	7	5	2	43
Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Prem. births & Cong. Debility...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	2
Pregnancy, other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	9
Nephritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brain and Nerve Diseases	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	9
Violence, excluding Suicides	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	3	2	19
Other defined diseases ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	16	32
Senile decay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...
Totals ...	20	1	...	3	...	5	8	18	15	14	26	38	35	49	38	270

Note—Statistics compiled locally do not always agree with those of the Registrar General, who has facilities for further investigation.

TABLE VIII.

Infectious Diseases notified during the year ending December, 1947.

DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS.

DISEASE	North Ward	East Ward	South Ward	West Ward	Central Ward	Sex		Total	Removed to Hospitals
						M	F		
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	21	13	17	12	13	34	45	79	48
Diphtheria	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	10	9	1	1	2	12	11	23	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	1	1	...	...	...	7	7	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
Erysipelas ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	5	...
Measles ...	24	4	17	19	13	40	37	77	...
Whooping Cough ..	12	4	7	2	2	10	17	27	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polioencephalitis ...	1	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	7	...	1	3	...	8	3	11	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	2	...	4	...	6	1	7	...
Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Totals ...	88	37	45	42	31	113	130	243	59

TABLE IX. Table relating to Vital Statistics and Infectious Diseases in other Years

Year	Birth-rate	Death-Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate	Typhoid Fever		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Measles	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)
		Actual	Adjusted		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		
1900	36.7	16.49	...	161.6	13	2	29	3	3	9	...	...	...	...	5	14
1905	30.9	13.7	...	141.8	17	5	55	40	3	24	...	...	...	...	6	34
1910	26.47	14.67	...	154.1	19	3	88	20	2	36	...	...	...	...	9	15
1915	25.44	13.11	...	103.09	7	2	100	31	3	18	...	...	13	...	2	13
1920	24.1	12.1	...	109	2	2	49	24	...	15	...	...	8	...	1	9
1925	15.4	10.9	...	63	1	1	52	29	3	8	...	...	5	...	3	3
1930	15.3	10.6	...	61	1	...	42	8	...	6	...	...	4	...	5	...
1931	16.2	11.6	...	82	...	...	13	11	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	2
1932	15.4	12.6	...	108	...	...	68	10	...	11	...	...	4	...	13	1
1933	13.7	11.8	...	71	...	...	73	19	1	11	...	...	2	...	...	2
1934	14.5	10.5	11.9	67	...	...	116	59	3	19	...	...	2	...	1	2
1935	13.3	12.6	14.3	73	...	...	78	10	1	3	...	...	1	...	3	1
1936	14.1	11.6	13.2	58	...	...	41	53	3	9	...	...	1	...	...	1
1937	14.0	11.2	12.7	51	1	...	51	108	7	6	...	...	4	...	1	...
1938	13.6	10.2	11.6	42	...	...	37	127	...	8	...	...	2	...	5	...
1939	14.6	12.04	...	46	...	...	70	34	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	3
1940	15.5	12.0	...	35	...	...	28	9	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...
1941	16.1	12.5	...	75	...	...	48	16	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	...
1942	16.5	10.3	...	74	...	...	42	12	5	9	...	...	3	...	1	2
1943	18.2	12.8	...	74	...	...	49	12	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	1
1944	16.29	11.86	...	60	...	...	70	8	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
1945	17.2	11.3	...	23	...	...	42	2	...	4	...	...	7	...	...	...
1946	17.6	10.9	...	33	...	...	22	5	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...
1947	19.7	13.3	...	50	...	...	79	1	...	5	11	...	7	...	...	1

